# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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CORRESPONDENCE, - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand sees of Veteraus, Pension, Military, Ag-Industrial and Household matters, to the Editor will always receive ention. Write on ONE SIDE of the We do not return communications and under no circumstances guarantee dention at any special date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1, 1891.

## A Comrade in Every Township and Post

### TO SELL THE CANNONEER

also every man and woman whose father eskes among them.

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# NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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Combination. By a clubbing arrangement with The

American Agriculturist, the leading farmers' paper in the country, we are enabled to offer the two for little more than the price of our. Subscribed for separately, the two ally agree that there were about 2,000,000 papers cost \$2.50 a year.

By this combination both can be fur- Of these fully 500,000 were killed on the mished, postpaid, for one year to any submeriber for only \$1.75.

See de ailed offer on another page of this

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

pired recently have not had their papers their fallure to renew was due to an over- those engaged, but this would imply a vastly sight, and that they were really not willing to greater mortality than was ever claimed. part company with a paper of so much value are confident they will do.

BENEW IN TIME.

So much that is of importance will appear in every number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE that subscribers should not run the risk of missing a single issue, and should therefore be very careful to renew in time. Let every reader examine the address slip on his paper and compare it with the "Whole Number" in the date line at the head of the paper. He will then understand how near his subscription is to expiring. For example, the number of this paper is 490. If, therefore, his number is 491, he will only receive one more paper; if 492, two more papers, and so on. He ought to be careful to renew at least two weeks before the expiration of his subscription, so a to run no risk of missing a number,

## Ascent of Mt. Takoma.

BY MISS FAY FULLER.

We will publish next week a very interesting account of the ascent of Mount Takoma, by Miss Fay Fuller, the only woman who ever made the great climb. It is brightly written, and will be illustrated by pictures from photographs taken by the plucky little writer.

Way should not the Senate adopt the closure? The purpose of all deliberative bodies is to do business. The responsibility for doing that duty rests with the majority, It is abourd to say that any minority has the

"THE HESSIANS AND THE PLAY SOL-DIERS,"

In a malignant and mendacious screed against pensioners, the Chicago Herald says, under the above heading:

There were in the Union armies 75,000 conscripts. It is a matter of sentiment as to whether these men, surviving, should be pensioned or not. But as they are not discriminated against in the law let their names go into the grand total of possible pensioners. But the substitutes, who sold themselves like hessians, ought not have pensions. There were 42,591 of them, and their names should be stricken from the pension rolls, where many of tiscas appear. We shall at least take them from our list of possible and worthy pensioners, bringing our total down to 1,280,077,

There was a large class of soldiers, who, through no fault of their own, were never ordered into the sort of duty that could by any possibility subject them to danger or liability to unusual in jury to their health. A prominent volunteer General once estimated that 500,000 men of the Union armies never smelled gunpowder except from afar. There is no accurate or satisfactory method of estimating the number of these non-fighting soldiers, but reducing the estimate of the General side, we find our total number of possible pension ers, under just and proper pension laws, brought

But this was 25 years ago, and since that day 27 per cent. of these men, or 276,091, have died, leaving as survivors, July 1, 1890, 746,471. Leaving out the descriers, and the bessians and the play-soldiers we have 746,471 survivors who, if actually wounded in the service or incurring in the service other disability, may properly be on the pension rolls under one or other of the many liberal laws passed by Congress. Four hundred thousand men are on the rolls, or more than one-half of those who by any possibility could honestly be there!

Could anything be more obvious than that the STEAD AT THE WASHINGTON FORT OFFICE HE SECOND-GLASS MATTER. descriers, the conscripts, the play-soldiers are on pension rolls by regiment and battalious? In view of the fact that the survivors have lived ust as long and apparently enjoyed just as good bealth as their fellows who were not in the service -for if the veterans had more disease and more troublesome wounds than their non-combatant neighbors the disease and the wounds would tell n the death rate-is it not obvious that fully onehalf of the men now on the pension rolls for disability said to have been incurred in the service

have had their names put there by fraud and

In the first place, it is preposterous to say that "it is a matter of sentiment," whether conscripts should be placed on the pension rolls or not. It is nothing of the kind. It "The Cannoncer" is undoubtedly the best ment's contract with them. The Govern- many of them were made self-sustaining. discharge their duties faithfully, they nor Belling war-book now before the people. It ment took the drafted men from their homes is unique in its way, being the well-told and families, and forced them into the actual experiences of a private soldier in army, where they were exposed to much of the very hardest fighting in the great danger from bullets and disease. It agreed at the time of Every veteran, especially of the Army of doing so to place them on precisely the the Potomac, wants a copy of the book, and same footing as volunteers and Regulars, and it was right in doing so. The country's served in that army. It will go like hot sense of equity and morals would not have tolerated any other course. Men would not We want a good live comrade in every have stood the draft if they had not known Post and every Township in the country to that if drawn they would be treated precisely as other soldiers. The armies to which they were sent would not have endured any majority of them made splendid soldiers, who did their duty as well as any men. The Government agreed that they should be put on the pension rolls if disabled by wounds or disease, and they are there by strict right, and nothing else.

We should like to know who "the prominent volunteer General" was who made the absurd statement that "500,000 men never smelled gunpowder except from afar." We do not believe that any such statement was ever made by any man prominent, or otherwise, entitled to the rank of General. It would be grossly untrue, and require but a little knowledge of the statistics of the war to show this. All statisticians substantidifferent individuals in the Union armies. field of battle, or died from wounds or disease. Fully 500,000 more were severely wounded by the missiles of the enemy. To say that fully 500,000 men never were in battle would therefore imply that A number of subscribers whose time ex- two out of every three men actually at the front were killed, wounded, or died. The war was very destructive of the lives of

Where could these 500,000 men have been to them, and that they should not be deprived stationed all the time the war lasted? of the many unusually interesting things Not one-tenth that number was ever rethen appearing in its columns. Now it be- quired for duty in the rear, and a very large somes necessary to remove their names from proportion of the organizations so employed our list unless they renew at once, which we were ones which had been cut up and worn out by severe service at the front, and sent ers. back to rest and recruit.

There never was such hard and dangerous service exacted of all men in an army as was required of the men who formed the Union armies. Never, in the long history of war, was danger and hardship so generally tributed, and such a small proportion of those on the rolls exempt from the perils of battle and the hardships of the field. This is shown conclusively by the statistics. Assuming that there were 2,000,000 men in the army, then it follows that-

1 in every 20 was actually killed in battle. 1 in every 5 died from wounds or disease.

1 in every 4 was wounded. 1 in every 30 died in robel prisons. Such universal participation in all the dangers of the service -such wholesale mortality throughout an entire army, is utterly un-

precedented in the annals of war. "THE CANNONEER."

Everybody who has received a copy of "The Cannoncer" is simply delighted with the book. Never was there so good a war story written. Its author was emphatically "one of the boys" who literally shot the heart out of the rebellion. He tells his story in such a fascinating way, too, and is so full of true comradeship,

Then he has managed to work into the story a great deal of reliable history never presented to the public. The book is gotten up in splendid shape, on heavy tinted paper, well illustrated, and accompanied by accurate maps. It is strongly bound in cloth, and is just the thing to delight the heart of an old veteran, or a boy who loves to read of the war or of adventures and fighting. right to prevent the majority from doing Price \$1.50. Send for it to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

"THE FUTURE OF THE INDIAN QUES- It requires judicious, humane and patriotic treat-TION."

Under this head Maj.-Gen. N. A. Miles has contributed an important article to the North American Review. The statements and conclusions on the Indian question of no man in the country are entitled to quite so much respectful attention as those of the Major-General of the Army who is in special charge of the territory occupied by the

Maj.-Gen. Miles writes well, and addresses himself directly to the heart of the matter. The Indians are practically a doomed race," he says, "and none realize it better than themselves." Still, this does not prevent their constantly fighting stubbornly against their fate, and striking blows which they may know must be hopeless. They remember what they have been, they look back just mentioned to 200,000, in order to be on the safe | to a time which seems to them a golden age, and they grow desperate as they re-Then, the Governmental policy has been

vacillating and calculated to promote outbreaks rather than to prevent them. At one time we are massing great bodies of troops to fight the savages. The Indians are defeated, perhaps many of them signally punished, the warriors are disarmed and dismounted, and then, the army having done its work, the savages are turned over to the Interior Department, which frequently puts in charge of them incompetent or inexperienced agents. In a few years the Indians are found to be re-mounted, re-armed, and ready again for the war-path. One instance the General dwells on at some length. After the massacre of Custer's force the troops made two hard campaigns against the Sioux, one being in the severe Winter of 1876, '7, and succeeded in forcing upward of 5,000 of them to surrender. This included is a matter of justice, right and law. The and the other under Sitting Bull. The drafted man has precisely the same right on former was finally killed and the latter the pension roll that the volunteer has. driven across the British line. The surfrom the proceeds of the sale of their warponies a stock of beef-cattle was purchased wagons and cultivated fields. But in 1881 came orders to remove them from their homes and send them to the Standing Rock Agency. They implored the officers to get them leave to remain where their crops were developing in the fields, but the orders were imperative, and they were loaded on five large steamboats and sent down the Yellowstone and the Missouri to Standing Rock. other treatment for them, since the great To-day all their cattle are gone, partly stolen by the whites and partly used by themselves for food. They claim that it is impossible for them to get food without committing depredations, and they have had to even eat their own dogs. Many of them have re-armed and re-mounted themselves, and are in a very threatening state. They claim that the Government has not fulfilled its promises to them, and it certainly is a fact that they have not had the food to

> which they were entitled. Another cause of trouble is the failure of crops upon the plains for the past two years. The white settlers over a large portion of the country have been very unfortunate, the drouth destroying their crops, and the hard Winters their cattle. The Indians who were trying to be self-supporting have labored to raise crops. When they were successful they had to sell their corn at from 14 to 20 cents | Peace, and we believe that he made a good a bushel. In the drouthy years they lost all their labor. The white settlers who were discouraged abandoned the country, but the Indians could not do this. They had to stay, and then arose a spirit of discontent and a hatred of everything that savored of civilization. This made them ripe for the machinations of those who preached the coming of a messiah who would destroy the whites, resurrect the dead Indians, and bring back the vast herds of buffaloes and wild horses. The freezing out of the cattle of the whites and the destruction by the drouth were cunningly made use of to support the predictions of the messiah-preach-

The General says that both the whites and the Indians are responsible for the present condition of affairs. The whites have compelled the Indians to live upon limited tracts of land, and allowed them to get into their present condition of dissatisfaction. Another class of whites are responsible for the messiah craze. The greed of still another class is responsible for the Indians being better armed and supplied with ammunition than ever before in their history-Those Indians could manufacture neither a rifle, a cartridge, nor a knife," yet they have all these things in great abundance. The Indians themselves are responsible, because, while they have wrongs and grievances, they still have many friends, "but, notwithstanding this, they would, in justification of some real or imaginary wrong, or prompted by some wild, savage, religious frenzy, ravage a country, and brain the innocent, prattling babe with fiendish delight as readily as they would meet a stalwart

This is the General's remedy:

After careful observation of all the principal tribes in the United States, I believe that these people, who have been and are still a terror to the peace and good order of certain States and Territories, should be placed under some government just and strong enough to control them. The time has arrived when the lives, prosperity and future of those great States are too precious and too valuable to be jeopardized by these yearly alarms and frequent Indian wars. While thousands of people have fled from their little homes and abandoned most of their property, to seek shelter and refuge in any place where it could be obtained, and while thousands of resolute and intrepid officers and soldiers are enduring the severity of a Dakota Winter to hold in restraint these tribes of turbulent savages, it is hoped that some conclusion will be reached by the Government to permanently end the present state of affairs. The subject is too serious for selfishness, acrimony, or partisanship.

The plain English of this is that the Indians should be removed from the charge of the Interior Department, and given over to the care of the Army, and in this idea THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE heartily concurs.

EX-PRESIDENTS AS LIFE SENATORS. Gov. Hill favors giving ex-Presidents a life-seat in the Senate, with the salary attached. This plan is frequently urged, but it never takes a strong hold on the public mind, and it is safe to say that it will never become a part of the law of the land. While some very true things can be said in favor of it many more can be said against it, and if the reasons in its favor were much stronger than they are, the exceeding difficulty there is always found in getting our people to agree to Constitutional amendments would still be fatal to it.

The first thing people will ask is, Why, if an ex-President is to go into the Senate, should not an ex-Governor go into the State Senate and an ex-Mayor into the Board of Aldermen for life? It is precisely the same

principle extended through all branches. The next thing is that it is diametrically opposed to the whole theory of our Government. Our theory is that this is a Government of the people, and by the people. We select one of our citizens to do certain duties for us for a time, and after he has finished the work allotted to him he retires again to the body of citizenship from which he was taken. If he is required to perform other duties he is again chosen for that specific purpose. The only exceptions to this general system, it seems to us, should be in the case of Judges, soldiers, sailors, and policemen. These classes of public servants are required to perform duties which involve the most serious consequences to themselves all except two bands, one under Lame Deer | in person or property. Judges are required to withstand all the temptations to enrich themselves, when they have the disposal of millions of property belonging to litigants. They are both there by the operation of a rendered Indians were kept under military It is necessary that they should be fortified law which attempts carry out the Govern- control for four years (from 1877 to 1881) and in their integrity by knowing that if they They were disarmed and dismounted, and their families shall be allowed to come to want, but be cared for for life by an adequate salary. We therefore believe that all for them. They seemed to take well to Judges, from the rank of Common Pleas agriculture, and soon had many cattle, with upward, should be given much better salaries than they now receive, and hold their offices during good behavior. Public servants representing the strong arm of Government-soldiers, sailors, and policeshould be given a life-tenure of their places, with continuance of their pay in case of disability incurred in line of duty. This is to a certain extent the system that prevails, but it should be made more secure. We cannot honestly ask any man to risk life and limb for our protection without assuring him that, so far as money can do it, we will provide against any harm that may result to But none of these things apply to ex-

him from such service. Presidents. They take an office which is glittering prize to any man. The exercise of its power brings infinitely more satisfaction than personal detriment. After a man has left the White House he is not unfitted by reason of its occupancy for any other pursuit, If the people of his State want him for Senator they can elect him, and he will take his place on an exact level with other Senators. John Q. Adams entered the House of Representatives after his term expired, and finally died there. Massachusetts never had a better Representative than he made. Monroe died a Justice of the

still further diminish that body's representative character, and the people are complaining that it has already much too little

the plan. It has simply no chance of ever being carried out.

#### PENSION-HATERS' LIES,

Let some of the blathering soldier-haters come out squarely, and show a single instance where the "people are being taxed to pay pensions." We have repeatedly made this challenge, but it has never been ac-

They dare not accept it. No man can show that the people are taxed a single dollar for the purpose of paying pensions. No man can show that a single dollar is collected because it is needed to pay pensions. Any ssertions to the contrary are either ignorant or knowing falsehoods.

The passage of the Disability Bill has not added one cent to the burdens of the taxpayers. Nor will it add a cent. The talk about having to impose new taxes to meet its requirements is simply bosh, to deceive he ignorant and unthinking.

The Secretary of the Treasury-the highest possible authority on the subject-says that after all the reductions in the revenue have been made and all the expenses of the Disability Bill have been met, we shall still have surplus revenue at the end of this fiscal year of \$52,000,000, and at the end of the next fiscal year of \$15,000,000.

When, therefore, the soldier-haters attempt to alarm the people about a "bankrupted Treasury," "overwhelming deficit," "need of new taxes," etc., they are saying what they know is not true, and what they know that every man who takes the trouble to read the Secretary of the Treasury's report, must know is false.

TABLE OF PENSION RATES. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has published a new table of pension rates, embodying all the changes and additions made by recent laws. It is printed on heavy paper, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 15

cents. Address-THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C.

COST OF THE WAR.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: There is a class of men here who claim that pensions cost the Government more per annum than the wardid. One portion of these were peace men and Copperheads in 1861-1865, and others are those who said, "Go it, oys, and save the country "! To-day they are all striking off on some new party for political gain .-CLINTON THORN, 61st Ill., Sumner, Ill.

This is a fair statement of the stupendous ies and exaggerations of the soldier-haters o prejudice the public against pensions. Only an instant of time is required to see the absurdity of it. Mr. Windom says that pensions for this year will be \$123,000,000, and next year \$135,000,000. As he is Secretary of the Treasury, he knows more about it than all the irresponsible scribblers and shouters in the country, and, besides, he has to make his words good, which is not the case with them. Against these expenditures of \$135,000,000, let us take the total expenses of the war.

Civil and miscellaneous, ..... \$21,385,863

Navy...... 42,640,353

389,173,562

The expenses for 1862 were:

	************	2,327,948
Pensions		852,170
Interest	*************************	13,190,345
and the same	-	
Tot	al	\$469,570,241
For 1863:		
Civil, etc		\$23,198,382
War		.603,314,412
Navy	*****	63,261,235
Pensions		1,078,513
Interest.		24,729,701
Tot	a)	\$718,734,276
For 1864:		
		527.572.217
	***********	
	*****************************	
Interest.		. 58,685,422
Tot	al	861,969,008
For 1865:		
Civil, etc.		\$42,989,383
	**************************	122,617,434
	***************************************	5,059,351
Pensions		16,347,621
Interest.		
Tot	al\$1	205 000 290
For 1866:		,200,000,200
		*********
	* ************************************	
	**************************************	
Indiana	*******************************	3,295,729
Pensiona	***************************************	15 605 550
Tot	al	8519 092 356

These figures, which are taken from the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, effectually dispose of the question.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

#### YOU MAY BE ABLE

to find in the country as good a family paper as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, but we doubt it very much. Look over this paper carefully, study all its good points, and reflect that it is furnished to you for the insignificant cost of two cents a week. You will come to the conclusion that you cannot afford to do without it.

WHATEVER space the New York Herald can apare from lying about pensions it deotes to advocating the election of Chas. A. Dana, of the Sun, as Senator from New York. This is one of the Herald's lucid intervals. Dana would make a Senator of whom New York could be proud. He is a man of convictions, brains and courage. He was an efficient Adjutant of the great Stanton, in the War Department, and he stands among the very foremost of American journalists. It would be an appropriate rounding of a distinguished career to give him a seat in

HARD times-very hard times-everywhere in Europe. From all of the great cities come heart-rending stories of widespread lack of employment and destitution, To put ex-Presidents in the Senate would | rendered still more sorrowful by the severe weather which prevails. In England hundreds of thousands of mechanics and operatives are out of work, and consequently without the means to supply themselves But it is hardly worth while discussing and families with the necessaries of life. It is the same in France, Germany and Austria, though not so much is said about it in the papers. In Italy, in spite of the beggarly wages paid, fully 30,000 mechanics are reported out of work and suffering in the three cities of Rome, Florence and

Some of the soldier-haters lay great stress upon the point that the "country has the right to the services of all its citizens in time of war." Certainly. So has it the right to the property of its citizens, and the same reasoning that would deny pensions to veterans would apply with equal force to paying neither principal nor interest on the money loaned by the bondholders to carry on the war. This thought probably never occurred to the anti-pension shrickers.

WHEN the impartial verdict of history is made up it will be that Sitting Bull was vastly more excusable than Jeff Davis.

THERE is every probability that the financial depression has reached its worst, and from New Years on, times will rapidly grow better. So mote it be. Have you done your duty in getting one more

subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help

## "REAL RUSSIA."

By AUGUSTUS BUELL, (The Cannoneer.)

This is a most interesting account of experiences and observations in Russia, by the talented author of "The Cannoneer's Story." He was for a time in Russia, engaged in railroad building, mingled intimately with the people, and we need not tell our readers that he kept his eyes open, got down to bottom facts all the time, and is able to tell what he saw and experienced in a clear captivating way. It is without doubt one of the most valuable studies of Russia ever made, and will be read with interest by everybody. It will be illustrated by photographs secured

tion within a few weeks. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

on the ground. We shall begin its publica-

#### TRIBUNETS.

No one over gobbled in so much of a prophet as the whale which swallowed Jonah.

ANOTHER new idea from Sunny, Windy Kansas. In order to help destitute people in the northwestern Counties of the State, the County Commissioners have largely increased the bounties on wolf, rabbit and gopher scalps.

#### OUR DAILY TALK.

Albino-Webster allows you to say al-bi'no long and Worcester al-he'-no, so that you can do whichever suits your fancy.

Albumen-Say al-bu'men, with a glide before the u; not al'-bu-men, as is generally Alias-Say a'-ly-as (first a long); not al'-yas

Allopathist-Say a-lop'-a-thist (both a's short); not al'-o-path-ist. Same with allo-

pathy and allopathic. Ally-Webster and Worcester say that both the noun and the verb should be accented on the second syllable, with the y long. Most people, however, make the distinction between the two by following the general rule of accenting the noun on the first syllable, and the

be recognized by dictionary-makers, Almond-Both Webster and Worcester say that the I should be silent, and the a made as

broad as it is in arm. Altercate-Say al'-ter-kate (first a short, as in man), not awl'-ter-kate. Same with alter-

Alone, along, alonf, alond, etc. Webster says that in all this class of words the a should be pronounced as in ask. Worcester marks it "obscure," so neither permits it to be long.

Alpine-Say either al'-pin (i as in sin) or al'-pine (i as in sign); never al'-peen. Alternate Say al-tern'ate for the adjective and noun, and al'-ter-nate for the verb (first a short; second a not quite so long as in date); never awl'-ternate.

Altitude-Say al'-ti-tude ( a short; glide before the u); never awl-ti-tood.

#### PERSONAL.

Bishop John P. Newman delivered a lecture at the St. James Episcopal Church in Harlem, N. Y., last week, for the benefit of the Grant Memorial fund. The Rishop, with great feeling and eloquence. related his personal recollections of the dead General. Among the things he said was that he thought Grant's patriotism was shown by his confidence in the volunteer soldier and his belief in American citizenship. Gen. Logan was Grant's ideal of the volunteer soldier. Continuing he said: "I once asked the General to give me his idea of an American citizen, and after a moment's thought he raplied: 'Whoever comes to this country should forswear his allegiance to the Queen of England, to the Emperor of Germany and to the Pope of Rome, and he is an American citizen who appreciates the great fact that the maintenance of our institutions is not by armed force, but by public sentiment, and realizes that intelligence is necessary for the maintenance of the Republic. Those outside the charmed circle of his home never knew, nor could they appreciate, the depth of his noble soul. Although a soldier and loving the men who wore the uniform, he hated war, for his love of peace grew out of his love for the principle of peace." The lecturer drew some beautiful word pictures of the affecting scenes at Mount McGregor during the last hours of the life of the General.

Maj. Clarke Peck, 6th N. Y. H. A., who died a few months ago in New Haven, Conn., left considerable property and a rather curious will disposing of the same. He was proud of his army record, little Berths, and was written by Gen. Harrison having enlisted as a private soldier, coming home as Captain of his company and being brevetted for gallant services. The will is over 20 feet in length, egal cap paper being pasted together to make this enormous document. Among the provisions is one for the erection of a monument in his plot in Evergreen Cemetery, and he stipulates that the inscription shall be: "To the memory of Clarke Peck, who faithfully served his country in the war of the rebellion as an artillery officer." Comrade Peck left quite a snug fortune, and remembered in his will several old comrades who had been kind to On the evening of Dec. 4, at his own residence, in

Arlington, Mass., Capt. Wilson W. Fay was given a reception by Francis Gould Post, 36, G.A.R., Dement of Massachusetts, in honor of the recovery of the Captain's sword. This sword was presented to him by his mother at the beginning of the late war. Fay was then Captain in the 56th Mass., and the sword was carried by him until the day of the assault upon Petersburg. When the enemy's fort was blown up by a mine the Union troops were hurried forward into the breach. He was forced at the point of a bayonet to surrender. His captor was immediately killed, but Fay was hurried to the rear, and in due time was taken to the rebel prison at Columbia, S. C. It was not until recently that he again heard of his sword. Maj. Holmes, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, was a friend of the possessor of the sword in the South and also of the owner in the North. Correspondence was opened between Fay and the possessor of the sword in the South, and the sword was eventually recovered. The inscription on the sword read thus: "Capt, Wilson W. Fay, 56 Reg. Mass. Vol. from his Mother." An excellent collation was served, after which speeches were made by Comrades Bailey, Bean, Cotton, Roberts, Oakman and Capt. Fox, of the 5th Mass. Vol. Militia, The speeches were interspersed with selections by the Arlington Band. Three rousing cheers and a farewell toast finished the evening's peremonies. About 125 Grand Army people were

W. H. Little, of Bellaire, O., an old veteran who served three years in the army during the war, and was for a long time confined in Andersonville and Libby, was recently sentenced to two years in the Ohio penitentiary for aiding an attorney to secure a fraudulent pension claim of \$2,000.

Maj. R. H. Hendershot, better known as the Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," was arrested on Friday, Dec. 12, at Portland, Ore., on a charge of passing a worthless check upon a hotel keeper. The Major is in fail, but thinks he will be able to prove to the satisfaction of everybody that by Frank M. Thomas Post, 94, Marshalltown, of he was not knowingly guilty of the alleged crime. he was not knowingly guilty of the alleged crime.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb, Minister to Spain, has secured for his residence the palace of Count Benahavis, which was occupied by his predecessor-Minister Palmer.

Col. Charles B. Stoughton, a nephew of the States Minister to Russia, and is a well-known man among New York City society people, was arraigned before United States Comm Shields in New York City, Dec. 15, charged with swindling a veteran's widow out of \$1,000 of her pension money. Stoughton left New York, but was finally traced to Indianapolis, Ind., where he was arrested and returned to New York. He was held in \$2,000 bail for examination. If the offense can be proved against him he will go to the penitentiary for several years.

Gen. D. H. Hastings, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, spent his Christmas at his home, in Bellefonte, Pa. One of his holiday remembrances was a check for \$500 to the widow of John Murray, who lost his life recently in the Sterling coal mine at Houtzdale.

An old soldler named Harry B. Osgood passed the night of Dec. 26 at Zanesville, O. He was on his way to his home in Upper Sandusky. Osgood enlisted in the Regular Army in 1843, and was constantly in service until captured, June 24, 1863, He was confined in Andersonville, but was finally taken to Fort Brown, Tex. He was released at the close of the war and received his discharge papers. On his road home he was captured by Mexicans and taken to the Sierra Madre Mountains, and he was held in captivity until last September, when he was shot in the breast while attempting to escape. He was then loaded on a mule and the party started for their mountain fastness, when they were overtaken by a body of United States soldiers, who put the Mexicans to flight and released Osgood. He then sailed from Vera Cruz to New York, and he has been working his way toward his home in Upper Sandusky on foot. He has not visited any of his people in over 30 years. He carries five bullets in his body, and the wound in his breast is still open, and the movement of the ears invariably sets it to bleeding, and for this reason he cannot travel by rail, and he refused proffered assistance to that end. He has had a remarkable and varied career.

Judge C. C. Hines was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, at his Summer cottage, which is situated between Ludlow and Proc- of Boston. His brother, who is a priest, officiated torsyille, in Vermout. He was stricken in the early at the funeral. He leaves a wife and six children,

part of Tuesday night, while alone, and lay upon the floor in a conscious but helpless condition until discovered on the following Wednesday morning. One side is entirely paralyzed, and he cannot peak. The result cannot be foretold as yet, Judge Haines formerly resided at Indianapolls, had, but for the past four years he has been a nominal resident of New York City, although passing the greater portion of his time in Ludlow, Vi. He was a Lieutenant in the 5th Ind. Cav., and was badly wounded. When he left the army, he entered into partnership with President Harrison. and Attorney-General Miller. He was known as a first-class lawyer. But little hope is entertained

Stonewall Jackson's grave in the Lexington (Va.) Cemetery is found every day covered with flowers placed there by unknown hands. This calls to mind one of the verses that Gray omitted from his femous elegy. It ran thus:

There scattered oft, the earliest of the year, By hands unseen, are showers of violets found?

The robin loves to build and warble there, And little footsteps lightly print the ground." It may be mentioned here that the bronze statue of Jackson has been completed, and will be un-

vailed at Lexington the 21st of next July. Steve Benedict, who was Drum-Major of the 14th Wis , was recently visiting commides at La Crosse. Wis. Among others he met Jack Scott, who took him down to the station to see if he would recognize Ed Doane. Scott said, "Ed, do you know this man?" After looking at him some time, verb on the second, and this will soon have to | Doane replied: "Take off your cap." Steve did so, and Ed answered the question thus: "Rub-adub-dub, rub-a-dub-dub," "That's me," exclaimed the old drummer. "I couldn't speak your name." said Doane, "but I remembered that part of it all

> Commander Charles H. Loring, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, was given a dinner by his friends in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 26, at the rooms of the Union League Club, Many prominent persons were

Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamilto will be one of the speakers at the New York Republican Club's annual dinner, which will take place as usual on Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Day). Mr. Hamlin, although advanced in years, is still hale and hearty, and he continues to go without an overcost even luring the coldest weather.

Gov. and Mrs. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, colobrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage on Friday evening, Dec. 25, by giving an elaborate dinner, in which the members of the Governor's cabinet and their wives and families participated, A magnificent silver service costing about \$800 was presented to the Governor by ex-Secretary Stone, Attorney-General Kirkpatrick, Adjutant-General Hastings, George Pearson, Private Secretary to the Governor, and John Lockhart, Executive Clerk, Mr. Stone made the presentation speech, which dwelt largely on the pleasant relations which had existed between the Governor and his official family, and the Governor made a felicitous re-

Charles Krebs, an old soldler and an lumste of one of the Homes for volunteer soldlers, died several years ago, and since then his widow has been four little children. She applied for a pension without success, and gave up all hope of aid from that source. Her little seven-year-old daughter the men who served the country in its hour of need, and consequently she addressed a letter to President Harrison on the subject. The child wrote the President and said that her father had been a Corporal of Co. F. 33d N. Y., and had died from wounds received in buttle. The story of her mother's sufferings since the death of the head of the family was simply told in the language of a little child. The letter interested President Harrison, and he had Mrs. Krebs's case reopened, and the family were recently made happy by receiving a letter from the President, in which thep were told that a pension of \$12 a month had been allowed the widow, with the customary sum for each of her four minor children. The letter was addressed to

Gen. Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States during the war, is slowly dying at Jacksonville, Fla. The cancer on his face, which is sapping away his vitality, has eaten a deep hole near the eye and nose, and the pulsation of the brain can be plainly seen through it. He is most of the time in a dull stuper, but when awake is rational and recognizes familiar voices. He is receiving every attention, but his case is a hopeless one.

#### MUSTERED OUT.

EDWARDS.-At Montrose, Colo., of pneumon Dec. II, Solomon Edwards, Co. H. 7th III., aged 49. He was buried by Montrose Post, 38, of which he was a member. He was the first Police Justice of

CORCORAN.-At the Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J., Dec. 3, of insanity, the result of ma larial disease, chronic rheumatism and gunshot wounds of left thigh, right ankle and hand, and saher wound of left hand, John Corcoran, Co. H. lst N. J. Cav., aged 52. His home was in New Brunswick, but he was buried by Kearny Post, of which he was a member. He had been granted a pension of \$72 per month Aug. 8, 1890. He leaves PRICE -At Kyger, O., Dec. 4, William H. Price

A. Fife Post MILLER,-At Park, Mich., Dec. 8, of cancerous mor, the result of a contusion from a piece of a shell with which he was wounded while in the service, Frederick Miller, Co. E, 178th Ohio, aged His funeral was under the auspices of Ed. M. Protzman Post, 72, of which he was a member. He SHOVER.-At Montgomery, Vt., Dec. 6, Peter Shover, Co. F. 10th Vt., aged 47. He was a charter member of Charles Haile Post, 95, and was always esent at the meetings when his health permitted

Pomenov.-At Canton, Mass., recently, Charles Pomeroy, 2d Me, battery. He was a member of Hodge Post, 71; was its Past Commander, and that 'ost, with the I. O. O. F., attended the funeral, MERRICK.-At Castalia, S. D., Dec. 13, of disease stracted while in the service, Robert L. Merrick, Co. C. 10th N. Y. H. A. He was in reduced cir cumstances, and the Post to which he belonged ouried the remain STAINS -At Huffton, S. D., Dec. 12, Dutton Stains.

BAYLES. -At Jasper, Mo., Nov. 30, by drowning, H. L. Bayles, Co. B. Histh III. He was a member of James Ward Post, 337 Townse.-At LeGrand Township, Marshall Conaty, Iowa, Austin Towner, Lieutenaut, Co. D. 39th Ill., aged 57. He was one of the many loya men who lived in Missouri before the war, and was compelled to flee for his life. He went to Illinois in raising Co. D, of which company he acted as Captain until forced to resign on account of dis ability. He was a prominent man in his town, and took part in all the town events. He was buried

ELLIS.-At East Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, Geo. A. Ellis, Co. G. 3d N. H. He was an original member of the regiment, and re-enlisted in June, 1864, but was discharged for disability. He was promoted to Corporal, and was considered a model soldier. He was a member of Post 15, of Boston, GINTY.—At Chippewa Falls, Wis., George C. Ginty, 39th Wis. He entered the service as Major of the 39th Wis., and was honorably mustered out Sept. 22, 1864. He re-enlisted as Colonel of the 47th Wis., and on Sept. 4, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, he was bre-vetted Brigadier-General. His remains were interred Dec. 12, and over 2,000 people, including many important personages, were present. The last wishes of the General were carried out, and James Crawford Post, 68, assisted by Posts from

services, which were strictly military. The hon orary pall-bearers were Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Henry Harshaw, Judge E. W. Keyes, Senator Greene and Robert Monteith, Madison; Col. Watrous, Milwaukee, and L. C. Stanley and L. M. Newman, Chippewa Falls, BIERRAUER. - Near Niles, Mich., recently, Simon Bierbauer, Co. E. 12th Mich., aged 58. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when quite young. He was a Justice of the Peace for Niles County for a number of years, and he filled that office to everybody's satisfaction. He was a member of Frank Graves Post, 64, and that Post attended the funeral in a body.

Eau Claire, Cadott and Bloomer, had charge of the

McIntyrs.—At Neosho Falls, Kan., Nov. 12, of typhoid-pneumonia, A. W. McIntyre, Sergeant, Co. G. 11th Ind. Cav., aged 53. He was a member of Neosho Falls Post, 73, and leaves a wife and four WALKER,-At Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 9, of disease contracted while in the service. Thus, W. Walker, Captain, U.S. A. He entered the service as Lieutenant, and was promoted to Captain May, 1861, and for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Milis he was brevetted Major. He participated with credit and distinction in many

battles-Manassas, Fredericksburg, Antietam and others—until his retirement in the Fail of 1863 for disability unfitting him for active military service, n civil life he occupied a number of prominent Posts, among them the Presidency of Norwich Iniversity, Vt. In the courts of New Jersey, in which he practiced, he was recognized as an efficient and successful lawyer. McConsick.-At Coldwater, Mich., Dec. 7, Madison McCormick, 29th Ohio, aged 47. His death was very sudden. He went to bed feeling as well

as usual, but in the morning he was dead. He was a member of Wallace W. Barrett Command, U. V. L. WARD,-At Cambridge, Mass, Dec. 14, W. H. Ward, Co. I, lith Mass. For gallantry at Gettysburg he was made a Sergeant. He was a member of Post II, Charlestown, and had also been Presi-

dent of the 11th Mass, Veteran Association. CASEY.-At Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, of heart disease, James A. Casey, Corporal, Co. I, 43d Mass, He was a member of the Grand Army, and for the last 20 years he worked for the Health Department